

## Secretary of State Bryan Resigns

Washington, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States and author of nearly thirty peace treaties with the principal nations of the world, resigned today as secretary of state as a dramatic sequel to his disagreement with President Wilson over the government's policy toward Germany.

The resignation was accepted by the president. The cabinet then approved the response which had been prepared to the German reply to the Lusitania note. Acting Secretary Robert Lansing will sign the document and tomorrow it will be cabled to Berlin.

Secretary Bryan will return to private life tomorrow, when his resignation takes effect. It was learned that he intends to continue his political support of the president.

## BRITISH NATION THRILLED BY SPEECH OF LLOYD GEORGE

London, June 7.—Lloyd George's Manchester speech thrilled, electrified and re-energized the nation. It promises the end of the old disastrous policy of secrecy. His courageous emphasis of the unpleasant sides of the war and his frankness over Przemysl have stimulated the nation. Everyone behind the scenes knows how largely indebted we are to him during the recent crisis for boldly facing the munitions question when many influences combined in the attempt to shirk it.

At last England has found her real leader. His axiom, that you cannot argue under shell fire you can only decide with a bullet, has become a national motto. His momentous adoption of the principle of compulsion, although only partly applied, is revolutionary.

Military conscription fails momentarily because involuntarily men exceed available equipment; but the nation is fully warned that the government, while first exhausting every method voluntarily, will establish conscription voluntarily.

The Chronicle, which has led the anti-conscription campaign, declares that while patriotic men will not have conscription foisted upon them by the uneducated prejudiced clamor of irresponsible people, they will accept it if it ever becomes necessary, and if the necessity is solemnly vouched for by a ministry commanding the confidence of all parties.

The Daily News is very critical of the success of the attempt to subject the mass of workmen to martial law. It quotes one labor leader as declaring workmen will not readily be disciplined, regimented and militarized. It would give them a sense of grievance and lead to revolt.

The Manchester Guardian says the attempt to organize industry as in organized the army cannot be enforced under certain perfectly well defined conditions. Compulsion should affect all alike, from the highest to the lowest. Industries specially affected should become virtually, if not actually, state industries. Nothing short of state necessity would justify so great, and it might well prove in some respects so perilous, an experiment.

The Daily Mail is naturally triumphant. It pleads for unity, adding: "There should be no need for compulsion. Each of us should ask: What can I sacrifice?" The Times declared Lloyd George struck exactly the right note, and had special satisfaction in the fact that he had secured the most difficult consensus ever undertaken by a British minister.

It is hardly too much to say

that it justifies everything lately written in these columns on the lack of munitions, our national peril and our vital need of organization for all purposes of war."

Liverpool, June 7.—Continuing his campaign for the organizing of the munition trade of the country and the speeding up of the output of shells and other war materials required by the army, David Lloyd George, the new munitions minister, addressed meetings here today at employers and workmen.

He urged upon the workmen that for the duration of the war union regulations should be suspended, so that every available man and woman could be employed in the necessary work.

"If every trade unionist," Mr. Lloyd George told the workmen, "was brought back from the front, and if they worked to the utmost limit of human endurance, there would not be enough labor to produce what the government is asking to have produced during the next few months."

Mr. Lloyd George added that as government red tape had been cut, the trade unionist also must relax their rules. The country, he said, was demanding as a matter of right, and not as a matter of appeal, that every one of its citizens should do his best, and he did not believe that there was any objection to it made in the legal right and duty.

## GERMANS SHOW THEIR DISLIKE FOR AMERICANS

London, June 5.—The Neue Rotterdamse Courant corresponds with the German front, says:

"The ill-feeling of the Germans toward the United States is shown by the change in the treatment of the American newspaper representatives visiting the German lines. For example, I visited a factory of Hoeslitzers, and as was my custom, passed around a handful of cigars to the artillerymen. To my astonishment the men refused them. This was a thing unheard of before, but I learned a few hours later that they had mistaken me for an American."

"At headquarters were several American newspapers. One of the Americans sat next to me, or, with whom he discussed the war throughout the dinner. When they arose from the table the major said he wished to give the American a small souvenir of their meeting. Thereupon he carefully took from his pocket two splinters of an American shell, which he presented to the correspondent without comment."

## CREST LINE IN TYROL WON BY ITALIAN ARMY

London, June 5.—The military expert of the London Times says, in regard to the Austro-Italian campaign: "Italian columns on all sides are threatening the passes leading into the Southern Tyrol and opening their attack upon the Austrian fortifications. The attacks, which have hitherto been completely successful, have already placed in Italian hands the greatest part of the crest line, which was left after the war of 1866 in Austrian hands, and to that extent have facilitated the defence of Italian soil, should our allies lead to an Italian defensive in the north."

"To the west of Trentino three passes—St. Elvio, Toulle and Val Giudicaria—all have been assaulted. The advance along the latter valley, leading to the Riva group of works at the head of Lake Garda, is an important operation."

"It has progressed along both banks of the Chiese and has reached Cima and Spessa, near Storo. With the next bound forward it should reach Monte Lavinio, and be able to co-operate with the column advancing around Lake Garda, which has already secured Monte Altissimo and Ala."

## U. S. Response to Germany

Washington, June 11.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The secretary of state, in answer to the American ambassador at Berlin."

Washington, June 9, 1915.

"American ambassador, Berlin. You are instructed to deliver the following note to the minister of foreign affairs."

"In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 18, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gullifish. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the case of the Cushing and the Gullifish, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships, which have not been guilty of any hostile act, by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established. The government of the United States notes with satisfaction the Imperial German government's agreement, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing."

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Florida, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German government contending that an error on the part of the merchantman has caused capture and secure assistance after the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board. The government of the United States has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists since the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principle of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to act forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took."

"Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of the vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the Lusitania was unduly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners, and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying cargo, not permitted under the laws of the United States, and a vessel also carrying passengers,

and serving in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, in fact, she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded."

"The government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity and universal recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship with the German nation."

"The government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abrogation of the rights of either of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It understands also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is of fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State,  
Ad interim."

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVIEST YET

Ottawa, June 7.—The week-end casualty list containing the names of 39 Canadians killed, 230 wounded and 16 missing, received at the department of militia considerable swell the grand total of the Dominion's fighting men who have been put out of action at the front. The killed reported up to this morning now number 1,170; the wounded 5,074 and the missing 1,545. At the casualty list received at the department of militia the heaviest on record; it is likely that Canadian lives will continue to come in unless the Dominion troops have recently been held in reserve as has been stated in cables dispatches.

upon this principle that the United States must stand.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German government is willing now, as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain which the character and conditions of war on the sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world to stand ready at any time to convey to their government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict."

"In the meantime whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the Imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded."

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## Rapid Growth of the British Fleet

London, June 7.—The statement of Winston Spencer Churchill that the British navy has been increasing in strength by leaps and bounds since the beginning of the war is borne out by the known additions to the fleet of super-dreadnoughts which were not complete when war was declared.

The list of new ships includes such vessels as the Barham, the Malaya, the Renbelle, the Resolution, the Revenge, the Royal Oak, the Royal Sovereign, the Valiant and the Warspite, each displacing 27,500 tons and carrying in the main batteries eight 15-inch guns.

The Queen Elizabeth is one of this group of super-dreadnoughts, and is the only one of the new sea fighters which has been put forward into the fighting line.

The reason for employing the Queen Elizabeth has been to determine any defects in mounting or battery equipment, which defects, if developed, could be taken advantage of and guarded against in the final inspection work of the new ships.

In addition to the above vessels the British fleet has been keeping well in hand a number of 25,000-ton super-dreadnoughts, such as the Benbow, the Empress of India, the Iron Duke and the Marlborough, each mounting in the main battery ten 13.5-inch guns.

Still a third class of super-dreadnoughts, each of approximately 23,000-ton displacement, is being kept well in hand. This third class is represented by the Centurion, the Conqueror, the King Edward V, the Monarch, the Orion and the Thunderer. The Audacious belongs to this class. The Audacious was torpedoed off the North Irish coast, was taken into port, and is now again in the fighting line ready for active service.

These 23,000-ton ships each mount in their main batteries the same number and same calibre big guns as the 25,000-ton class, namely ten 13.5-inch pieces. The original dreadnought, the vessel bearing the name Dreadnought, is also held in reserve. This ship was built after the original Cuniberti ideas, involving a 17,000-ton draft, except that the British admiralty found it necessary to add 900 tons to Cuniberti's formula and accorded thereby a total of 14,000 tons displacement. The Dreadnought mounts ten 12-inch guns.

Not one of the above ships has been in action since the war began, and all Britain understands that the country is relying on the force of powerful super-dreadnoughts to dispute the mastery of the seas in the event that the German high sea fleet ever ventures out of the Cuxhaven entrance. Britain showed in her orders following the loss of the Cossack, the Aboukir and the Hoeg that she did not purpose to risk vessels except in attacks on vessels of the same class.

## FOUR DROWNED NEAR OUTLOOK

Saskatoon, June 11.—In a drowning accident at Outlook Wednesday evening, June 9, P. Thompson, general merchant of Ardath, his wife and two children, Margaret, aged 8, and Herbert, aged 4, and Mrs. Herbert Coleman, of Toronto, lost their lives.

The party of five had attended sports at Broderick and had reached the Saskatchewan river at Outlook on their way back. Mr. Thompson drove his car down the road to the ferry. The ferry had not been locked, and when the car struck its apron it slid away.

The car turned turtle and sank in twenty feet of water. The only body yet recovered is that of Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Coleman only arrived from Toronto Wednesday. Her husband is at present in Edmonton. Mr. Thompson came west from Aurora, Ont., four years ago.



## Little Grain is Left Over

Quantity of 1914 Wheat in the Hands of Farmers This Spring Was Small

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office, gives the results of the usual annual inquiry as to the stocks of grain and other crops remaining in the hands of farmers on March 31st, and the proportion of the crops harvested in the previous year which turned out to be of merchantable quality. The returns received from correspondents in all provinces show that of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1914, 12 1/2 per cent, or 25,447,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. At the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre this quantity should allow of the sowing this spring of about 17,500,000 acres, or 1,532,000 acres more than were sown in the spring of 1914, independent of quantities of wheat stored in elevators which may be returned to farmers for seeding purposes. The quantity of wheat remaining this year in the hands of farmers is, however, smaller than in any previous year on record, the light crop and the high price being together responsible for this result. In 1915 the quantity of wheat estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31st was 38,352,000 bushels, or 16 1/2 per cent of the large harvest of 1915. In 1916 the proportion was 22 per cent, or 50,340,000 bushels and at March 31st, 1917, it was 27 per cent, or 60,185,900 bushels.

Of the remaining grain crops the proportions of the previous years' production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31st are also smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,246,000 bushels, or 20 per cent, of the 1914 crop, 743,000 bushels, or 20 1/2 per cent, of the 1915 crop, 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1916 crop, and 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1917 crop. Potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,246,000 bushels were in farmers' hands on March 31st, 1915, 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1914 crop, 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1915 crop, 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1916 crop, and 1,787,000 bushels, or 21 per cent, of the 1917 crop.

Out of the total wheat crop of 181,280,000 bushels, about 6 1/2 per cent, or 15,735,000 bushels, proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion of merchantable quality was 2 per cent, is about equal to the average of the last six years of marketing. The lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910, after the poor season of 1910, when the proportion was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of other crops in the hands of farmers at the end of March are as follows: Oats, 21 per cent, (15,735,000 bushels); barley, 21 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels); rye, 20 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels); corn, 20 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels); flaxseed, 20 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels); turnips, 20 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels); clover, 20 per cent, (1,787,000 bushels).

Correspondents throughout Canada report that the past winter has been exceptionally mild. In most of the provinces live stock have in consequence been well through and are in good condition. In the west, particularly in Saskatchewan, the light crops of last year rendered feeding difficult, and during the close of the winter were thin. In these cases, however, matters would have been much worse had the winter been of normal severity. An early spring was anticipated, but the prospects for the coming season are hopeful. Farmers were preparing for a big increase in the acreage to be seeded, their efforts being facilitated by the

large amount of fall ploughing completed last year.

### Vegetables as Food

May Replace Meat to Some Extent in Diet

That many of the ills that flesh is held to arise from, indiscretions in diet be a fact, many of us should realize, and the earlier in life the better. Many of us and perhaps this applies especially to those who live in the city, eat too much. As a result, we get too stout as life advances, and what is still more serious, an extraordinary strain is put on certain of the organs of the system in nature's effort to get rid of the waste. Further, we who live more or less sedentary lives, eat too much meat, the man who sits at a desk all day long or stands behind a counter, may work as hard as the navy or the ploughman, but it is a different kind of work. It does not call for the same amount of strenuous labor. There is no necessity to diet for the maintenance of the vital heat, the development of energy and the repair of tissues.

As city people we might keep in better health and live more cheaply if we made our diet consist of concentrated foods and use more vegetables and fruit. And this advice comes from the maintenance of the vital heat, the development of energy and the repair of tissues.

Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health. Though the direct food value of vegetables is a first place to the meat, they are supposed to be destitute of those nutrients which build up the body tissue and keep the system in good working order.

Indubitably indirect taxation weakens the sense of responsibility. We do not realize that the food we eat when we purchase an article of goods or when we take a meal in a hotel is the result of the labor of many hands. The single loaf of bread is another direct form of taxation, which is obtained, cure a lot of real estate speculation and many of the things which now afflict the landless of our cities. We all know in private life that there is nothing like paying cash and keeping a close track of matters.

It is a good idea to keep a close track of matters. It is a good idea to keep a close track of matters. It is a good idea to keep a close track of matters.

### High Grade Butter

A Specimen of Germanism

German Paper Makes Some Silly and Vindictive Statements

There is no need for us to fear the English. It is sufficient to read the words of their great writers to make us tremble at the dominating magnificence of their own people that breathe all over 100 pages of their works.

Byron, Jonathan Swift, Dickens, Carlyle, Tennyson, all men who made the English character their life study, and in agreement list that the continent excel all other people of the earth in cunning, in lying, in hypocrisy and deceit.

Why, then, should we Germans be surprised at being made the victims of these vicious insinuations? Nor should we even blame the English. The poor creatures, honest, help their nature any more than a mad dog can help himself.

But, as we do not stop to argue with a mad dog before we batter him on the head, we need waste no more precious ink in the vain attempt at adding to the already firmly implanted conviction of our people that the English are animals in human form.

We do not blame them for being so monstrous, but as we have no use for, and feel drawn away from, our enemies, until the great longshore for the day, when we can rid the earth of their hateful presence, when blood will be our argument, artillery, fire, our methods of persuasion, and the roar of our guns, shells our conversation.

In the meantime, let there be a truce in respect of Anglo-German splurgeings. They have done their work. Frankfort Zeitung.

### Protein in Fish and Meat

A statement of our readers shows the quality of protein contained in fish and meat. Protein is the best "muscle-builder" in food, in a concentrated form, and is required to make up the body machinery. It is usually the most expensive part of the diet when the use of meat is largely confined to the table.

The table referred to in the article is given as containing 18 per cent protein, 18 per cent, codfish, 18 per cent, beef, 18 per cent, pork, 18 per cent, chicken, 18 per cent, lamb, 18 per cent, mutton, 18 per cent, veal, 18 per cent, turkey, 18 per cent, duck, 18 per cent, goose, 18 per cent, swan, 18 per cent, pheasant, 18 per cent, quail, 18 per cent, partridge, 18 per cent, snipe, 18 per cent, grouse, 18 per cent, ptarmigan, 18 per cent, curlew, 18 per cent, sandpiper, 18 per cent, widgeon, 18 per cent, teal, 18 per cent, grebe, 18 per cent, loon, 18 per cent, booby, 18 per cent, albatross, 18 per cent, frigatebird, 18 per cent, pelican, 18 per cent, heron, 18 per cent, egret, 18 per cent, ibis, 18 per cent, crane, 18 per cent, stork, 18 per cent, vulture, 18 per cent, eagle, 18 per cent, hawk, 18 per cent, owl, 18 per cent, bat, 18 per cent, mole, 18 per cent, shrew, 18 per cent, chipmunk, 18 per cent, squirrel, 18 per cent, chipmunk, 18 per cent, squirrel, 18 per cent, chipmunk, 18 per cent, squirrel.

### Results of Dry Farming

Colorado Pastry Cook Turns to Farming and Makes a Success of It

The Indiana Farmer says editorially of a notable dry farming experiment in Colorado: "The result of dry farming was never more manifest than in the record of Dighton E. Boardman, formerly of Pueblo, who is living on a tract of 120 acres about 25 miles southwest of Pueblo, since a Denver resident to Washington, D.C., in 1913 Mr. Boardman had a total of 70 exhibits at the Colorado State Fair in Pueblo, and was awarded 50 first premiums and the sweepstakes for the best and highest collection of exhibits. A few days ago Mr. Boardman completed his obligations to the government, and as a homesteader and was granted the final papers, which now makes him owner of the land without obligations incurring in any manner. Boardman was formerly employed as a pastry cook in Pueblo, but, finding that he did not like him, so he decided to try farming and settled on this tract of 120 acres.

That was about four years ago. He raises numerous varieties of vegetables, grains and grasses, with practically all the leading products of a farm. In 1913 he planted seed that was raised from practically all the crops of the United States and Europe. In bringing about his success, Mr. Boardman has practiced the best dry farming methods and has not resorted to irrigation."

### Exploit

Lawyer (to timid young woman): Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushingly): Yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer: Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman: It was a suit for breach of promise to marry.

Lawyer: And what was the result?

Young Woman: I was awarded \$10,000 damages.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the defendant?

Young Woman: His name was John Doe.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the plaintiff?

Young Woman: My name was Jane Doe.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the judge?

Young Woman: His name was Judge.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the jury?

Young Woman: Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Doe.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the court?

Young Woman: Its name was the Court.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the clerk?

Young Woman: His name was the Clerk.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the witness?

Young Woman: His name was the Witness.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the jury?

Young Woman: Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Doe.

Lawyer: And what was the name of the court?

Young Woman: Its name was the Court.

### One Danger to the Farmer from the System of Grow Cropping

The man who gets most advice on farming from most people is the farmer. Many of us expect to imagine that the man who knows less about farming than anyone else is the farmer. The business man says sufficient business methods do not prevail in farming. But often he forgets that farming is a mode of living as well as an occupation and a livelihood. The average business man is on a different plane. It combines home and office, it combines a bank card and a hundred other things.

### Farming and Credit

At Ontario high school teacher, discussing what he termed the lack of business methods in the farm, said: "But do farmers keep books?" The farmer replied: "Do you?" The teacher said: "Yes." The farmer who keeps his books on a shingle or a barn door is just as much the success in farming as a city man who has a set of ledgers is the greatest success in business.

### Sow Flaxseed

A Profitable Crop to Sow This Season

Flaxseed is well to sow now. Flaxseed this spring as prices promise to be high. With the October crop already being bid up to over \$1.15 per bushel. The favorable weather this spring has enabled farmers to get their wheat seeded fully two weeks earlier than usual, thus affording additional time to get flaxseed in good time and under ideal conditions.

Furthermore, as flaxseed is the best crop to put in on first breaking, every acre should be made to break up all the land possible and sow to flaxseed, thereby preparing the land for wheat next year and at the same time getting a found crop of flaxseed this year at prices that promise to make it a most profitable crop.

Under normal weather conditions flaxseed can be extended well into June, thus giving ample time to break up a lot of land of which full advantage should be taken.

### The Way to Produce Capital

Capital is the result of labor applied to land and given the necessary knowledge and skill which the war may not destroy. There need be no cause for alarm provided the natural opportunities to produce wealth are open to labor. If in the checking and steady grip of monopoly which is to be feared most in the anticipated future, the Monetary Times that the trouble is often that farmers get credit too easily and that that is a "fringe" of distress. This opinion is confirmed by some interesting figures from the Bureau of Statistics of Saskatchewan. Of 15,000 farmers, 15,000 are said to be due to the bank for a loan of \$100,000, and 15,000 are said to be due to the bank for a loan of \$100,000, and 15,000 are said to be due to the bank for a loan of \$100,000.

### Despicable

No country has ever sought degradation more persistently than Germany, either on the battlefield or in the senate hall. Her conduct in war is an everlasting disgrace to a nation that is called to civilization. Her love of cunning and her lying diplomacy have been exposed by impartial critics. Her soldiers and soldiers plotted this war against the interests of humanity. Lloyd's Weekly New.

### Keep Dairy Records

Where the cow-keeping has been practiced, a moderate estimate is that three out of 10 cows consume feed worth as much as the price received for milk. Dairy records aid in detecting the wasteful cow, but further, a study of records kept so easily shows the dairymen which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce the most cheese.

### Follicles—Stand back and give him air

Vote from crowd: "Don't need him, officer!" "He needs fog!" "He needs London!"

### Dentist—Before filling your teeth

Will have to scratch them. "Pat—A feline idea. Make it whisker for the bunch!"

### The Difficulty

"Do you sleep like a baby?" asked the doctor.

"No," replied the patient. "One night when I was ill, I tried to sleep, but the paramilitary was too short for me."

### ROSE TEA "is good tea"

THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

THE NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas, 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove—made at Sarnia, Ont., by Canadian workmen. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALTY OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

NEW PERFECTION

Oil Cookstove

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

PERFECTION

Oil Cookstove

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Oil Cookstove

### OLD BACKS NEED HELP

When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need little help sometimes to get through with the day's work. Their backs begin to ache, their heavy loads, the steady strain, of busy youth. They need

### GIN PILLS

FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael, Ont., Jan. 25th

"Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. I was told to try GIN PILLS and I did so. I found them to be just what I needed. I feel better now than I have for years. I can now do my work without any pain. I am very grateful to you for sending me this medicine. I will be sure to recommend it to all my friends. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H. H. H."

GIN PILLS are "Made in Canada".

GIN PILLS are "Made in Canada".

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### Save the Pennies

When a number of school teachers were being taken over the estate of John D. Hockley, they had the pleasure of an interview with the famous American Congressman. Naturally, the conversation drifted to money matters. He told them to save their pennies. The advice was good, and should be held in greater respect than it is. Too many people do not want to save pennies. They would like a few more dollars. They would like a few more dollars. They would like a few more dollars.

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## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### GOVERNMENT BY ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Democracy, as it works out under the Borden administration, is a great riddle. In Canada, as in other democratic countries, we elect a parliament which in turn chooses a sub-committee called the cabinet. Counting Commons and Senate, Canada would have, under the latest Re-distribution Act, some three hundred and thirty-two kingly. But as that would be altogether too many kings for a young country like Canada, we simplify matters by agreeing to a Cabinet of fifteen members which is considered plenty, if they are all hard workers and keen on their job.

This has been the practice for years. The people delegate their authority to three hundred and thirty-two representatives, the three hundred and thirty-two representatives handpick an executive committee of fifteen, and thus we have representative government in a highly condensed and effective form. To bring about this condensation costs money but it is conceded to be worth the price. The pay of Parliament amounts annually to a million dollars, but nobody would begrudge the money if it stopped at that.

The Borden Government, however, has made changes. It believes that the country is not paying enough for its ruling classes and to make the bill larger it shifts a lot of detail to royal commissions. These commissions are not answerable to the people, but answerable to the party in power. They give, as what Mrs. Partington would call the boon of irresponsible government in its most expensive shape.

During its first year of office the Borden Government appointed some two hundred and fifty-five special commissioners at an approximate charge upon the country of two hundred thousand dollars a year. That is to say they added twenty per cent to the cost of the civil government in order to give us an supplementary system which only bails up the wheels of progress. Not content with spreading the load to this extent the Government has lately appointed a commission of three to relieve it of the task of spending one hundred million dollars on war supplies and in compensating moreover that its burden is too great to bear and that the people of Canada ought to help some by consenting to a general election. In other words, the Government is not strong enough to work but plenty strong enough to undergo the turmoil of a general election, with the ultimate prospect that it would get five years longer to do its losing in.

To increase the cost of civil government by one-fifth at a time when Canadians in general have to pinch pennies is bad enough, but to increase it because the Government of the day is too lazy to do its own work, makes it that much worse. Some of these commissions act as had carriers for the Government and are to that extent helpful but most of them have two main objects—to draw pay and to say things the Government would like, to misstate the activities of the Government's Liberal predecessors and to snarl out "offensive partisans" among the officeholders in the party out of power. They are a sort of cross between a Greek chorus and a committee of witch finders and they are twice blessed—that is to say they edge the Grifts out and make room for the hungry Tories to come in. They are good hands at their work, they can always make two jobs grow where only one can grow before. Incidentally while helping others they help themselves—to what they can lay their hands on. Also they help the government by giving it a chance to spend the people's money on the party workers. Some

of the commissions are composed of big game, but most of them are made up of "beaters" who would turn sore if they didn't get their feet into the trough some way or other. Some of "the boys" would not look well in the civil service but almost any one of them is good enough to be a special commissioner.

So far as pay is concerned the commissions may be divided broadly into two classes—those which are on salary and go on for ever, and those that do piece work and are paid by the job. The little fellows belong mostly to the latter class, but do not despise them on that account. The pickings are fairly good and if a man gets several odd jobs and the commission work is spread over the year so that he gets the jobs consecutively it is equivalent to a permanent income. A glance over the list of special commissioners shows that several defeated Conservative candidates are making a fat living just that way.

The Post Office Department heads the list in the matter of specialist commissions to hold investigations. The former Postmaster General, the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, believed in investigating everybody but himself. During his first year of office he appointed eighty-eight commissioners, some of whom are under pay yet. No single commissioner got rich at it but everybody got a slice. Their activities stood us in for the first year \$17,000 and they did a lot of investigating for the money. They were so keen on investigating that they found dead Grits in the graveyard who had been guilty of "offensive parliamentism" and dug them up so they could be fired posthumously by a Postmaster General who owed to the line and a little beyond. Not only were dead Liberal Postmasters discharged but Conservative Postmasters who had been let out in 1896 at the age of seventy were found and restored to their posts after an interval of fifteen years. This partly explains the binkiness of the postal service in some parts of Canada. Among other things the commissioners found was that where one clerk had been enough before, which indicates the thrift of the Government in these days of stern retrenchment. Curiously enough none of the eighty-eight commissioners investigated the question of padlocks for mail bags or the amazing rise in value of the Carlsbad Hotel site in Montreal which was recently bought by the Government for a postal sub-station.

The Department of Public Works furnished employment to nineteen special commissioners during the fiscal year 1911-1912. They cost the country only \$4,000, but they made a number of useful reports which showed the Honorable Bob Rogers the line of least resistance. That is to say he got hints how the civil service could be increased so that twenty-one thousand men might do the work of ten thousand.

The Department of Railways managed to appoint twenty commissioners in a year, nineteen of whom divided \$7,000 among them, while two, Messrs. George Lynch Staunton and Gustavus got the lion's share of \$67,000. As a work of literature the Staunton-Gustavus report is hardly worth \$67,000, but as a partisan diatribe studded with ingenious misstatements about the National Transcontinental Railway, it is invaluable. The commissioners could hardly have said worse for twice the money.

During the same year Inland Revenue appointed five commissioners, Customs twelve, Marine and Fisheries twelve, Agriculture five, Trade and Commerce three, perhaps ten thousand dollars worth of commissioners altogether. Besides these there was a commission of three to examine the state records of the various departments, which worked for the honor of it and the sustenance allowance of ten dollars a day, a neat little

commission on better terms for British Columbia which operates at \$15,000 per day and the usual expense bill; and a Grain Commission of three which costs \$18,400 a year and earns its money.

In addition to all these Sir William Ralph Meredith appears on the list as special commissioner of high import and as the Chief Justice of Ottawa is not a cheap man no doubt his emoluments swell the bill considerably.

Another commission which looks like fifty thousand dollars, if the personnel of the seven distinguished men who composed it is considered, was the famous Fishing Expedition of which the Hon. L. B. Morine of Newfoundland and areas of Newfoundland again, was chairman. The Government wanted to land somebody or something, as they got a good fisherman from Newfoundland. It was Mr. Morine's first experience in the big swim and he is not likely to forget it. His record in the stormy sea of Newfoundland politics was looked up with the result that he had to go back there again. He resigned by request in June 1912. Thus it happened that instead of Mr. Morine landing anybody he was himself landed by Frank Carvell who comes from New Brunswick where fishing is also a great industry. Two other members of the Morine commission resigned in November 1912, but for any blue book information to the contrary the other four may be working yet. Lately the Government has added to its list a commission of one to "get" Frank Oliver and a commission of three to spend one hundred million dollars among the party patriots, and it now talks of a commission on unemployment which will doubtless employ a certain number of party friends who need the money.

### THE ARMY OF ITALY

Italy at war will mean the resources of 3,200,000 armed men about 1,280,000 of them trained soldiers, on the side of the allies. This army is the result of compulsory and universal service. Italy's conscription is in full force. The army consists of twelve corps, each of two divisions. The "first line," consisting of the younger and more vigorous soldiers, consists of 310,000 men. These are the men who are now fighting against Austria. The mobile militia consists of 250,000 men.

Italy is reported, however, to have 1,200,000 soldiers, under arms and fully equipped. Gen. Zupelli, the Italian minister of war, says that the equipment of the Italian army and its weapons are superior proportionately to that of the German at the beginning of the war.

Enlistment in the Italian army begins at 20 years of age and the conscript is subject to call to the colors for 19 years. The period for service in the regular army is two years, and the best conscripts are selected each year, or about one-third of the recruits.

The army of Italy as a whole consists of 96 regiments of infantry, 12 regiments of light infantry, eight regiments of heavy infantry, 29 regiments of cavalry, 36 regiments of field artillery, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 2 regiments of mountain artillery, 9 regiments of coast artillery, 9 regiments of fortress artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 6 regiments of engineers and a battalion of sappers.

About 2,200,000 of the total 3,200,000 comprising Italy's military resources in men consist of territorials whose total training amounts to only 30 days of drill. This is a small amount of training compared to that given French and German territorials.

The infantry is armed with the Manlicher-Carcano magazine rifle of 6.5 millimeter caliber. The Alpine regiments are sharpshooters. Italian cavalry are noted for horsemanship, and Italian cavalrymen have taken prizes at the Olympia shows in London.

Italy has 376 aeroplanes, with some licensed pilots. She has ten dirigible balloons, with ten scout balloons.

In addition to the army must be counted the strength of the navy. It is a 10,000 officers and men and includes four dreadnoughts, each of 23,000 tons displacement and carrying eight 16-inch guns. In the pre-dreadnought battleship class, she has 17 powerful vessels, each with a complement of heavy guns. She has 10 armored cruisers of modern construction and moderate weight of armament, and 12 smaller cruisers armed with four-inch to six-inch guns. Twelve smaller cruisers carry four-inch to six-inch guns. There are also three scout cruisers, six torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 60 merchant cruisers and two old battleships.

Italy spent \$41,000,000 last year for maintenance and construction.

The Italian torpedo boats are conceded to be the best in the world, and their new design has been adopted by Germany, England and the United States. Italy is said to have spent \$300,000,000 in war preparations since the outbreak in Europe. Eight thousand women have volunteered as military nurses.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR

London, June 5.—With the capture of Przemyśl, which occurred at an early hour Thursday morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in Western Galicia just a month ago. They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutonic allies have won a great victory, but at terrible cost, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemyśl fell to the Russians after a six months investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered, and this is considered in military circles as a great success. The fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemyśl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian passes. Then on May 3 came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a thousand guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the river San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday, Berlin announced that they were to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemyśl and Lemberg was commanded by the Austrian guns.

There was still hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and Thursday morning the Russians had to give up the city which, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain the Russians are having lots of time, not away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained.

It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemyśl, but that they doubtless will endeavor to push on to Lemberg.

Meantime the French continue their operations north of Arras, where it is declared, they are slowly moving the Germans out of strongly fortified positions. The British on their part, have become more active in the region of Ypres and La Bassée, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier. In this latter region, however, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.



**Now showing  
Style-Craft  
Spring and Summer  
styles and patterns.  
Suits made to measure  
from \$17. See them.  
D. CAMERON  
TAILOR  
Cleaning Pressing  
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel**

## Great West Livery

### Feed and Sale Stables

**Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold.

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**



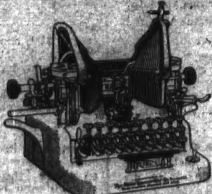
## Blue Ribbon Coffee

and  
**Baking Powder**



You may be the best cook in the world but if the heaven for you is poor you cannot get satisfactory results. Always use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, it makes the lightest and best pastry and cakes.

Blue Ribbon, the standard of quality in Tea, Coffee, Baking Powders, Jolly Powders, Spices and Extracts.



## Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe





## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Municipal Affairs

### Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Local Improvement Act covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 403, 433, 424.  
Small Districts numbers 339, 340, 341, 342, 371, 398, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 361, 375, 394, 404, 433, 435, 527, 531, 543, 549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 635, 640, 656, 657, 707, 735, 758, 765, 770, 772, 780, 791, 809, 826, 856, 890, 908, 978, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1065, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1434, 1457, 1488, 1499, 1522, 1536, 1617, 1627, 1731, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1803, 1807, 1865, 1914, 1929, 1966, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1991, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2184, 2160, 2161, 2166, 2188, 2226, 2251, 2277, 2415, 2577, 2698, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 371, 374, 398, 399, 400, 401, 403, 433, 434; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PHILLIPS,

Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. B. BOODE, Nanton St.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 144 Phone No. 12  
Office Denike Block, Barrack Ave.

## Magnat Lodge No. 12

I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

## RUSSIAN REVERSE IN CALCIA DUE TO THE DEPLORABLE SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION.

Washington, June 7.—Reports from various sources have convinced military experts of the truth of claims that recent Russian reverses have been due in a large measure to shortage of ammunition. Until the harbor of Archangel was opened by ice-breakers late in May, Russia was without a port through which ammunition could reach her shores. Russian factories are limited and unimportant, so the only avenue through which munitions were reaching the country in quantity was the Trans-Siberian railway.

Japanese ammunition factories supplied practically all their output to the Russians early in the war, but the disagreement between China and Japan over the Japanese demands and the prospect of war in the Far East caused Japan to hold its war supplies in reserve temporarily, reducing traffic in munitions over the Trans-Siberian route to the products of American factories reaching the Far East.

The average time passengers call for the trip from Vladivostok to Petrograd in times of peace is 41 days.

Only a limited portion of the railway through Siberia is double tracked, consequently freight shipments are necessarily slow, even when all other traffic is aside, tracked to make way for war munitions. Shipments from the United States must be carried from San Francisco on freight steamers which take at least a month for the trip to Vladivostok. It is said, too, that there has been much difficulty in timing the arrival of ships to keep the Russian forces supplied with shells when the supply from Japan failed them.

## SUCCESSFUL BULL SALE

The Annual Bull Sale at Lacombe, under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, held here on Wednesday last, was the most successful ever held here, and has demonstrated that the Annual Sale at Lacombe is a very necessary event. Nearly eighty live animals were disposed of, and bidding was brisk. There was a dearth of bulls offered, and prospective buyers went home without the animals they required. At least twenty-five more animals were being disposed of. The prices were very good and bidding brisk. S. W. Paisley was in charge of the sale, and gave general satisfaction.

Seventy-three bulls in all were sold, at an average price of \$162.53. Last year 51 head were sold, at an average of \$157.47. At this year's sale in Calgary 336 head were sold at an average price of \$160. The average prices realized in the various classes Wednesday were as follows:

Short-horns, \$172.60; last year, \$158.71; Ayrshires, \$57.50; last year, \$48.5. Herefords, \$136.66; last year, \$158.71. Angus, \$122.43; last year \$75. Holsteins, \$70; none sold last year.

It was the intention of the Association to have made this sale the last one to be held in Lacombe, as the officers thought that the demand was not going to keep up, and that the Calgary sale would be the only one necessary for the Province, but the results on Wednesday caused them to change their minds, and the sale will now be a permanent affair.

## BIG LAND SWINDLE WAS PULLED OFF BY SMOOTH CROOKS.

Vancouver, B.C., June 5.—"No less than twenty thousand applications were received from Canada from persons who had been induced to apply for quarter sections of the Oregon and California land grant," stated Chief Clerk C. F. Impey, of the lands department of the railroad in Portland, Oregon, in his evidence in the case this morning. Impey is a crown witness against Taylor and Lewis, the two American real-estate men who are charged with having defrauded a large number of people in British Columbia of \$250 apiece by inducing them to pay that sum and

apply for a quarter section.

The suggestion is that other men engaged in the same business as Taylor and Lewis had induced 20,000 people in Canada to part with \$250 apiece, the belief that they would thereby obtain a valuable quarter section of land. Most of the applications came from eastern Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In his evidence, Mr. Impey said that the land department of the railway never solicited applications, and the persons who applied at the counters of his office were informed that the men who were out canvassing for applications were without any authority from the railroad. Letters had been sent out by his staff in many instances, informing applicants that the men had no authority.

The deputy county recorder of Clackamas county, Oregon, in which many of the lands are situated, testified that the lands claimed by the railway under its land grant were originally granted by a patent of the United States to T. D. and Everett Collins, promoters of the railway charter in 1866.

The patent and later instruments required that the land should be sold for actual settlers in blocks of 160 acres at \$2.50 an acre, but the entire grant was cancelled by the courts in 1903 because the railway had failed to live up to these conditions. In 1911 the United States congress had passed a law removing the lands from being sold on, yet the officers of the county recorder were being deluged with applications from parties in different parts of the United States and Canada.

Evidence given by local witnesses was that Taylor and Lewis had induced them to hand over \$250 apiece in the belief that they would get a valuable quarter section of the land. They alleged that the men had represented that the litigation between the railway and the government had been settled and that they could secure them a first thing on the land.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL FORGES U. S. PAPERS.

London, June 7.—Capt. Von Prepper, of the German espionage office, who is head of the German spy system at Berlin, has a perfect equipment for manufacturing American passports, according to a startling confession made by Robert Rosenbach, now under arrest on a charge of espionage. Rosenbach's confession was made to the military authorities in London. It is the first definite confirmation of a suspicion long held here that fraudulent American passports actually had been issued by some one acting under the authority of the German government. The information thus placed in the hands of the military authorities has been communicated to the American embassy and a letter has been transmitted to Washington.

## FARMERS CHARGED WITH HELPING KING'S ENEMIES.

Castor, Alta., June 5.—Fred Mulhede, Matthew Matson, Michael Gilbert and Peter Seibold, of the Castor district, farmers, were committed on Wednesday by Nathaniel McCarty, J.P., to the common jail at Fort Saskatchewan, to await trial, charged by directly or indirectly assisting the enemy of His Majesty King George V. by contributing a sum of money for the benefit of the German empire.

## HEAVY FROST WORKS HAVOC IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, May 25.—Frost Wednesday night caused severe damage to vegetable crops in various parts of Ontario. London, Brantford and Kingston districts are apprehensive of the extent of the damage. At London one market gardener lost 6,000 tomato plants. He claimed the frost as the worst he had experienced in 30 years. Cucumbers and beans also suffered heavily.

Washington, June 5.—The British, French and Russian embassies here have assured the state department they will give safe conduct to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former colonial secretary of Germany, when he leaves the United States.

## OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS OF THE LIQUOR ACT

### THE PROPOSED LIQUOR ACT

(By E. Carson)

A few facts concerning the way and the whereof of the present campaign.

The present alleged "prohibition" campaign was launched at a convention of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League held in Calgary in February, 1914, an organization which has been in existence about a decade, and which has had a rather checkered career. When not running into legal entanglements, the League has been busy getting out of them—or in attempting to adjust its own family quarrels. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to deal with those matters at the present time, but rather to recount briefly those events which culminated in the proposed Liquor Act, upon which the electors of the Province are asked to make a pronouncement on July 21st.

At the convention above referred to, there were two factions plainly in evidence: One favoring an abolish-the-bar campaign, or very moderate measure framed along those lines, the other faction strong for an out and out "dry" campaign—absolute prohibition in so far as it was within the power of the Province to grant it. The latter won out—two to one.

The campaign was opened at most as soon as the delegates to that convention returned home, and a score of temperance speakers addressed audiences in various parts of the Province on "prohibition." The electors were invariably assured that the Act then being prepared was a prohibition measure pure and simple. "We cannot control the liquor business by regulation—it must be eradication," was the slogan which one of these speakers (Dr. Fulton) bawled over the Province. "We Canadians never do anything by halves—we must drive the liquor traffic out of the Province," echoed another temperance speaker from Clareholm.

And that was the sort of seed that had been sown at the time the petitions were offered to the electors for signature. In every nook and corner of the Province the doctrine of "prohibition" had been preached. Then the petitions were circulated, and were signed by hundreds of men all over the Province who knew that by so doing they were making large sacrifices in a business way, but who firmly believed what had been told

them, viz., that it was all REAL prohibition. And it is worthy of note that very few if any copies of the proposed Act were circulated by the above named League BEFORE these petitions were presented for signature. If the League had at that time been honest in its efforts and wanted to be honest with the electors, they would reasonably have been expected to have circulated copies of their Act in every part of the Province. The temperance speakers who toured Alberta from end to end and might have discussed the provisions of the proposed Act—but they never once referred to it—any more than they do now unless forced to do so.

Now, after having signed the petitions and made their sacrifices business men and others discover that the proposed Liquor Act does NOT "eradicate" the liquor business, does NOT "drive it from the Province," and does NOT offer any improvement over the existing License Ordinance.

When a discussion is forced upon them, the most that the advocates of the proposed Act claim for it is that it is a "step in the right direction," that it will close the bar room. Whether it is one step in the right direction, or a long walk in the wrong direction, is now up to the electors to decide. As far as closing the bar is concerned, the new Act simply drives the liquor business out of the hotels into THE HOMES and into dives and drug stores. From the point of view of the temperance people themselves, if the liquor business is as bad as they claim it is, then by all means keep it in the hotels where it is reasonably possible to watch it and keep control of it.

There are dozens of loopholes in the proposed Act, but for the present let us mention just one: The proposed Act allows a druggist to keep five gallons of alcohol on hand at a time. One would naturally expect such a quantity would be sufficient for medicinal purposes in any community; yet in addition the Act provides for the appointment of a salaried "vender" whose sole business it will be to distribute alcohol. Why this duplication? Why are both needed?

That is the sort of information the electors want—not a lot of statistics about Russia, Timbucto, etc. What will the proposed Act do for Alberta? That is the question and the only question to be decided. Yet it is the last question one can get a temperance worker to answer at the present time. Why?

The Editor, The Guardian.  
I have noticed that the supporters of the Liquor Act in Lacombe have as usual tried to misrepresent and twist facts to suit their own ends, whether it means fairness or not. They are saying that the hotel men of Alberta have themselves admitted that the Liquor Act means prohibition. It is one of the weakest things introduced by friends of the Liquor Act thus far in the campaign, although it is even at that a little more sane than the hysterical abuse of the past few weeks in this constituency. The Liquor Act does mean prohibition for the hotels. It puts them out of business without a cent of compensation. They invested money in a legalized undertaking, now it is to be made illegal and the money is to be lost. It is unfair in this, and even fair-minded temperance people admit it. The Liquor Act means prohibition to hotels, but it does not mean prohibition

to the householder, to the interdict, to the general public.

The householder can get liquor as fast as he can drink it.

The interdict has the protection of interdiction removed and is placed on par with the householder.

Government vendors can sell alcohol to the general public for scientific and mechanical purposes. They can sell to druggists, dentists, physicians and veterinary surgeons for medicinal purposes. They can sell to clergymen for sacramental purposes. A vendor can sell to youths under 21 years of age if the youths have physicians' permits.

Doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons and druggists, can sell to the public.

Breweries and distilleries can continue manufacture and sale, but such of their product as is consumed in Alberta for beverage purposes must first be shipped out of the province and then shipped back. If a doctor prescribes beer as a tonic the patient cannot obtain more than two quarts at one time, in the province, though he can send outside the province and get two gallons.

From what I have read of the Liquor Act it means prohibition insofar as it affects hotel men, but it means nothing of the sort to the general public. Some interdicts may work for the Liquor Act because they see in it an easier means for obtaining liquor than there is at present under the license ordinance.

Trusting you will give space for this letter, Mr. Editor, I remain,

Yours truly,

PAUL PLAY.

## "Dry" Kansas and "Wet" Nebraska

Nebraska has no large cities.

Kansas has no large cities.

Urban population of these states is about the same.

Geographical situation of these states is similar.

Rural population distributed equally, and about equal in numbers.

Percentage of illiteracy is the same.

Percentage of whites native born and foreign is the same.

Percentage of negroes about the same.

Therefore—

"DRY" Kansas' decline in insanity per 100,000 population was from 62.2 per cent in 1904 to 52.4 in 1912.

"WET" Nebraska's decline in insanity per 100,000 population was from 62.1 per cent in 1904 to 34.5 in 1910.

Cases of insanity in "WET" Nebraska hospitals was 143.9 per 100,000 inhabitants. Cases of insanity in "DRY" Kansas hospitals was 165.6 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Cases of alcoholic psychoses (delirium tremens) in "DRY" Kansas hospitals 5 per cent of all insane patients admitted.

Cases of alcoholic psychoses (delirium tremens) in "WET" Nebraska hospitals a fraction over 4 per cent of insane patients.

"DRY" Kansas shows an actual increase in delirium tremens cases.

"WET" Nebraska shows an actual decline in delirium tremens cases.

Insanity cases due to paresis (often brought about indirectly by liquor) shows 8 per cent for Kansas and 6 per cent for Nebraska.

Whisky, not beer, causes delirium tremens in nearly every case. Relative consumption of hard stuff increases in prohibition states and malt beverages diminishes.

THESE FIGURES ARE RIGHT.











**The Store  
with the  
Best Values**

**A. M. CAMPBELL**

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

# The Leading Store News

## Ribbon Special

Girls' hair ribbon, good width; colors are white, navy blue, pink, rose, pale blue, cardinal; special per yard.....12¢

## Ladies' Summer Dresses

We have a beautiful range of summer dresses in white voile and colored crepe cloth in the newest styles; prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

## Curtain Nets and Scrims

We are showing a good range of curtain nets and scrims; they are special values; in white, cream and eery; prices from.....25¢ to 75¢

## Grocery Department

CANNED PEACHES—Put up in gallon tin, special per tin 36¢  
PRUNES—Extra large prunes, put up in 25 lb. boxes, special value at per box.....\$2.75  
STRAWBERRIES—Strawberries arriving daily for preserving special per crate.....\$4.00  
DYSON PICKLES—We have a full stock of Dyson pickles in sour and sweet mixed, small gherkins, sweet and sour pickled onions, at moderate prices.



## Ladies' Shoes

Do not miss seeing our splendid assortment of ladies' shoes. We have a full stock of pumps, high shoes, low shoes, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid, white pumps, for ladies and children. These are splendid values at prices to suit everybody.

## Boys' Shoes

Boys' waterproof shoes, made only of the best solid leather, good fitter, sizes from 1 to 5, per pair \$2.50

## Boy Scout Shirts and Bloomers

Just taken into stock, a good assortment of Boy Scout shirts and bloomers. These are good values and most serviceable garments. Price, each \$1.00

## Men's Shoes

We are showing an extra special value in a high top Norwegian calf Goodyear welt shoe, per pair, \$7.50  
Also a black or tan or white elk Goodyear welt shoe special per pair.....\$5.00

## Men's Box Calf Shoes

Do not fail to see this shoe. It is up to date in style and a good wearer, per pair.....\$3.50

## Men's Gunmetal Shoes

Men's gunmetal shoes, made in Alberta. These shoes are made of the best leather, extra good fitter, Goodyear welt, per pair.....\$4.50

## Straw Hats

We have a very large range of straw hats for men and boys in all the latest shapes and styles, including Pannamas, at special prices.....75¢ to \$5.50

## Men's Work Shirts

Now is the time to buy a good work shirt. We have a good assortment of colors; they are large and roomy; good fitters. Prices.....65¢ 75¢ 85¢ and \$1.00

**Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns**

**A. M. Campbell  
Lacombe**

**We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices**

## Do You Have Headaches?

Hundreds of people who do not know it is their eyes that have been causing them trouble for years, eventually discover that the real seat of the headaches is in their eyes.

You may not know that it is so in your case.

## Why Not Consult an Optician?

I have been treating people for many years who were just in this position. Today they are cured. I charge nothing to test your eyes and I'll tell you frankly just what is best for you. If you require glasses, I'll fit them properly at a moderate charge—come in today, delay is dangerous.

"Glasses fitted by Hotson, improve the appearance."

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

## Items of Interest Locally

Miss Clara Murray, of Wetaskiwin, visited her sister in Lacombe last week.

Miss McCully, returned this week from Ponoka, where she had been nursing for the past month.

I have 60 pounds pure honey for sale at 10¢ per pound.—Apply Libor Peterka, Shoemaker, Lacombe.

Frank Smith is in Vancouver under medical treatment. It is thought probable that an operation will be necessary.

Attorney General Cross and F. Walker M. P., of Fort Saskatchewan, were passengers on Wednesday evening's southbound train.

V. A. Sugg and Clarence Hardy, two of the Lacombe boys at the front, are reported as being wounded. No particulars are to hand.

The league baseball game between Blackfalds and Lacombe, which was to have been played on Tuesday evening, had to be postponed on account of rain.

The Lacombe Gun Club will hold their weekly shoot on Thursday evenings instead of Friday, as heretofore. If you are not a member of the Club, get in now.

Thos. Dagg has received word from the Remount Purchasing Agent at Brandon, that a lawyer for the government will be at Rimbey, Bentley and Lacombe in the near future to purchase heavy army horses. Date is not yet arranged.

A. Gilmour received this week a letter from Thos. Thorp, and reports that he is still well, although in prison camp in Germany. He reports having received a letter from H. Gottschlich. His address is the same as published in this paper some time ago.

Rev. Larry Dorsey, of the Medicine Hat District, is paying Lacombe a visit, and will take up homesteads for his sons in the west country. Mr. Dorsey says that the country around here is the best he has seen in the west and is quite a change from the arid districts around Medicine Hat.

The Black Box will be on at the Rex on Saturday evening as usual, and to accommodate the crowds the doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. On Saturday night last, the crowd was so great that three full shows had to be put on. The Rex is getting special features nearly every evening, and the show is appreciated.

Geo. J. Doherty, well known in Lacombe as manager of the Adelphi Hotel, has secured the Lake View Hotel at Gull Lake for the season, and will open it to the public on the 15th inst. Mr. Doherty has had a wide experience in catering to the public in Edmonton, Calgary, and other cities, and purposes running a first-class summer hotel at reasonable rates.

The Orangemen of Red Deer County will celebrate at Lacombe this year, and are now making arrangements for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors who will be here. Invitations have been sent out to all the lodges east as far as Coronation and north to Edmonton, and many of them have signified their intention of being present. Special trains have been arranged to take the visitors home in the evening. The celebration will be held on the Agricultural Grounds, and all arrangements have been made for the accommodation. The various organizations of the town have been invited to erect booths on the grounds and serve meals and refreshments, and the Ponoka band will furnish the music for the day. W. F. Puffer and other well-known speakers will give addresses during the day. Further particulars later.

## SPORTS FOR CADETS.

At a meeting of citizens held in the office of The Jesse Fraser Agency on Friday evening last, it was decided to get up a program of sports for the High School Cadets, to be held on the Agricultural Grounds on July 1st. Committees were appointed to look after the various arrangements, and are all at work. A committee to arrange for the prizes will call on the business men of the town tomorrow, and it is thought that no difficulty will be experienced in getting the prizes required.

Following is the list of sports: 100 yard race for boys under 14 years.  
100 yard race for boys over 14 years.  
220 yard race for boys under 14 years (Lacombe Cadets only).  
220 yard race for boys over 14 years (Lacombe Cadets only).  
75 yard race for girls under 14 years.  
Quarter mile race (open).

Standing hop-step-and-jump (Cadets only) under 14 years, over 14 years.  
Running hop-step-and-jump (Cadets only) under 14 years, over 14 years.  
4 mile relay race, Lacombe Cadets vs. all-comers; age limit 16 years.  
Three-legged race (open).  
Wheelbarrow race, 25 yards and return (open).  
Throwing baseball (open to Lacombe Public School).  
Running broad jump (Cadets only), 14 years and over.  
Half mile race (open).  
Boat race, 50 yards and return (Lacombe Cadets only), for boys under 14 years.  
Running high jump, under 14 years (Lacombe Cadets).  
Running high jump, 14 years and over (Lacombe Cadets).  
Highest aggregate prize (boys under 14 years).  
Highest aggregate prize (boys 14 years and over).

## ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Sunday, June 19—Lacombe services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 12:30.  
Gull Lake services will be held from now on every Sunday at 11 a.m.  
Bentley service will be at 3

## Eyeglasses That Fit

Some noses are better adapted to glasses than others.

We keep a large enough assortment of bridges to fit almost any nose.

We handle the well known Sharp-on and Ever-tite makes.

Also The glasses must be the correct ones.

We are very particular to give you exactly the glasses you need.

And we find the proper glass by methods of testing which have been proved correct.

Also our tests are short and comfortable, no drugs.

**DENIKE & BULGER**

Jewellers and Piano Dealers  
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## General Change of Train Service

EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1915

Full particulars from all local Agents.

SPECIAL NOTE—Trains One and Two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke and only passengers holding sleeping or accommodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, Calgary